

From S. F.:  
Honolulu, Dec. 4.  
For S. F.:  
Persia, Dec. 3.  
From Vancouver:  
Makura, Dec. 4.  
For Vancouver:  
Marama, Dec. 31.

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## VOLCANO SWEEPS ISLAND OF THE SOUTH SEAS

### FERTILIZERS COSTING BIG PLANTERS DEAR

Territory Spending More Than Two Million Dollars Yearly For Them

SUGAR CHEMIST TALKS ON VITAL SUBJECT

Shows Importance of Knowing Just What Stuff to Use On the Fields

That the sugar planters of Hawaii are using between two and three million dollars' worth of mixed fertilizers of extremely high grade each year was stated by S. S. Peck, chemist of the experiment station in an address before the Planters' Association this morning. The fact was cited to show the importance of having a thorough understanding of the subject of fertilizers.

President J. P. Cooke called on Mr. Peck immediately on the opening of the convention shortly after 10 o'clock.

Mr. Peck spoke extemporarily, announcing his theme as "The Origin and Function of Fertilizers." He illustrated his remarks with a series of charts. It was within the memory of most of them, he said, in opening, when the only fertilizer used in the cane fields of these islands was guano. Today 50,000 tons of mixed fertilizer were used annually, the money value of which was between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Fertilizer may have one of three actions—direct, indirect and catalytic. In these islands the practice induced direct action, the soil being treated to nitrogen, phosphoric acid and ammonia sulphate. Mr. Peck mentioned the sources of the fertilizing elements as slaughterhouse products, fish scrap, vegetable matter, etc. Availability was the main condition affecting the supply of phosphoric acid. Nearly all the potash came from Germany, but there had recently been discussion of developing phosphates in the United States, the help on the Pacific coast being mentioned as one great source. Extraction of nitrogen from the air had of late years become a fact through the cheapness of electric power. The latest idea was a combination of nitrogen with hydrogen to form ammonia sulphate. Possibly with the exhaustion of the nitrate deposits of Chile we may have to look to these recently discovered sources. Phospholite was another substance from which phosphates were derived. This was a

### DEMOCRATS PLAN TWO ROAD OVERSEERS

Entire reorganization of the road department of Honolulu, under the plans now discussed by the newly-elected Democratic board involves the substitution of two road overseers, one for the Fourth and one for the Fifth districts, directly under the county engineer, in place of the present road supervisor, Caldwell, who is running his department practically separate from that of the county engineer's office.

County Engineer Lou Whitehouse will be retained by the Democratic board, according to present prospects, but it is likely that he will be asked to appoint Democrats to the two district overseer jobs.

The Democrats believe greater efficiency as well as economy will be obtained if the city and county is divided into two districts with an overseer for each district, both to report directly to the county engineer and each held responsible for results in his district.

As stated yesterday, the supervisors have not yet come to a final agreement on the sweeping changes in city and county office, that they will effect upon assuming office, but their plans are fairly well outlined.

volcanic deposit and it would look like carrying coal to Newcastle to import it here.

Coming to the function of fertilizer, Mr. Peck said there was a prevalent impression that a fertilizer conveyed food direct to the plant. This was not quite correct. Investigators had long noted the capriciousness of fertilizers, they showing different effects in different localities. A fertilizer should only be applied to soils that were poor or infertile. The speaker quoted Superintendent Eckart in the bulletin, where he said that in the mixture of fertilizers nitrogen should be the predominating element. Besides being a stimulant to the plant, a fertilizer furnished food for useful bacteria, which

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### When Is A Scow Not Scow, Asks The Army

A difference of opinion as to when a scow is in serviceable condition, and when it is unfit for use, may be the basis of a claim against the United States government by the Breakwater Company of Philadelphia, holding the contract for the superstructure of the Hilo breakwater. As matters stand now, the army engineers, in control of the work, are standing pat, while the Breakwater Company is going about the building of new scows, the cost of which it may try to recover from the government.

Pictorial exhibits, of derelict scows half filled with water, floating on Hilo bay, lacking only a reversed engine, a battered bow, and a huddled figure in the bows to complete an illustration for a novel of shipwreck and disaster, play a part in this interesting controversy. Major W. C. Woolen, chief engineer officer of this department, says that the scows are in working order. Vice-president Charles F. Wood, of the Breakwater Company, says that the scows are useless. Major Woolen says that if Mr. Wood isn't satisfied with the scows he is not forced to use them, and to have the army officer's logic seems to be unanswerable. What will be the ultimate outcome is mere speculation.

Built by Lord-Young  
The mix-up dates back to the original contract for the sub-structure of the breakwater, held by the Lord-Young Engineering Co., which provided that the contractors, on the completion of their work, should turn over to the government two dump scows, of about 40 tons capacity each, which were built by the Lord-Young

people at the commencement of the job. These were to come to the army engineers in good condition.

The next contract, for the superstructure, was awarded to the Breakwater Company, which bid so far below local concerns on the job that expert figures on this class of work opened their eyes in wonder. A clause in this contract provided that the contractor should have the use of the two scows now under discussion. Before the Lord-Young concern turned the scows over, about \$3,000 was spent in renovating them, and getting them in what the engineers considered serviceable condition. An inspector was sent over from Major Woolen's office, and he passed the scows up as to requirements. They were then left at the disposal of the Breakwater Company.

When the latter concern was ready to begin putting in rock, complaint was made about the two scows, which were represented as being leaky as lobster pots, and utterly unfit to carry a load. The "Lost on a Lonely Ocean" photograph above referred to was forwarded in substantiation of the claim.

Army Stands Pat  
"What about it?" was the query of Mr. Wood's query.  
"Nothing that I know of," was Major Woolen's reply.  
So that's the way the matter stands. The Breakwater Company in any event could only use the scows on a very limited portion of the work, for they are dump scows, and as soon as the breakwater, the top of which is now 8 feet below low water mark, reaches the surface, derrick scows will have to be used altogether to place rock. These last the Breakwater Company is now building, the scows being of the most improved type. Whether the company will base a claim for compensation on its contention that the dump scows are not fit for use, and that it has been put to added expense in securing substitutes, remains to be seen.

### Zealandia Brings Report Of Terrible Havoc Caused By Eruption In Fiji Group

Miles of coast line lifted out of the water, thousands of acres of plantations destroyed, and a probable loss of life that has as yet not been ascertained, are some of the results of a volcanic explosion on one of the little south sea islands passed by the Union Steamship Company's vessels last month. The news of the disaster, although but few of the details, was brought here this morning by the S.S. Zealandia, en route from Australia to Vancouver. The island is called Niuafoou, and is twelve miles long by eight miles wide, and is one of the Fiji group. In all five miles of the coast line is devastated by the eruption of lava, and the south side of the island, where the eruption took place, has been raised more than a foot higher out of the water than before.

The British steamship Zealandia sailed from Sydney on the afternoon of November 18th and called at Auckland on November 22nd and Suva on November 26th brought news of the disaster which for some days threatened the lives of the remaining natives as well as a little handful of European traders.

The island which includes a large lagoon is one of the places where the Union Steamship Company, to which the Zealandia belongs, drop mail overboard in a tin canister or a bottle, according to the quantity and which is later picked up by native swimmers and brought to land.

One of more traders formerly residing there have made their way to Fiji and were at Suva at the time the Zealandia called there for cargo and mails destined for the west coast of America.

From the story brought to the Fiji port, the spectacle of the eruption was a rare one causing more than five miles of coast line to blaze leaving destruction to plantations in its wake. It was also stated that the south side of the island where the eruption took place has risen over four feet.

Fifteen hundred natives, many in the employ of German plantation owners reside on the island. The native towns were not wholly destroyed but many of the houses built of flimsy material furnished food for the flames that swept the island in a great wall. All coconut trees in the affected area are destroyed.

Making their escape to Suva in a motor launch a small party brought first news of the disaster some days prior to the arrival of the Zealandia. Following the first report, several coasting steamers plying from Suva to Fijian ports were commissioned to

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### 'QUAKE IS FELT BY SUGAR BARONS

"That was an earthquake for sure," was the exclamation that ran around the convocation of sugar barons, about 10:30 this morning, as the Judge Building—on the fourth floor of which the association's hall is—trembled under a mighty jar coming from the direction of the harbor. And there were enough Hilo men there to contradict the diagnosis of the tremor if it was not correct.

There was a distinct push followed by a recoil, the time of the quake being about one and a half seconds. Inquiry directly afterward, of some men standing on the sidewalk, failed to get any confirmation of an earthquake shock—they only laughed and asked an irrelevant question of the inquirer.

A. Lewis, Jr., manager of the Bank of Hawaii, when questioned at noon said he felt no shock in his office on the ground floor, adding that with the constant hammering of mechanics working on the bank alterations it would not be strange if a shock would pass unnoticed there.

On the suggestion that it might have been a submarine blast in the harbor, the harbor master's office was questioned by phone, and the reply was that there had been no blasting this morning, the voice adding, "It must have been an earthquake."

### COLONEL TAKING DEPARTMENT COMMAND



COL. GEORGE K. MCGUNAGLE Who heads Department of Hawaii during Gen. Macomb's absence.

### Gen. Macomb Goes to Coast on Leave and McGunagle Heads Military

The Department of Hawaii will be in command of a Colonel of infantry for the next two months, for in addition to his already arduous duties as commander of the brigade post at Schofield Barracks and commander of the First Infantry, Colonel George K. McGunagle will assume command of all the troops and posts on Oahu next Thursday, when Brigadier General M. M. Macomb boards the transport Logan en route to the Coast. General Macomb is taking a well earned leave of absence, during which he will visit the national capital, returning probably on the February transport.

The gridding of the department machinery will be somewhat impeded by the fact that the commanding officer will have his office some 23 miles from department headquarters, for it is impossible for Colonel McGunagle to take up station in this city on account of his many duties at Schofield Barracks. Probably the telephone will be

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### 2 GIRL TEACHERS SCORE PROF. WOOD

### Charges of Falsehood, Threats and Coercion Preferred Against Normal Head

Direct charges of falsehood on the part of Principal Edgar Wood of the Normal school, of threats, abuse and coercion of the teachers under him, and of a conspiracy in the department of public instruction to drive decent young women out of the department in disgrace, were made openly by Attorney Joseph Lightfoot and the Misses Etta Davis and Maud Dawson this morning, at the school commission's hearing of the Davis and Dawson cases.

Countering these, Professor Wood brought serious accusations of insubordination and incompetence against the two young women, the former of whom is still retained this year as instructor in the Normal school without increase in salary, and the latter merely dismissed, "for the good of the department," being the only explanation vouchsafed her.

In the latter case Attorney Lightfoot presenting Miss Dawson's argument, asserted: "This method of dismissal meant ruin to a young woman. The mystery of what might lay behind it would ruin any young woman, particularly one who must make her living by teaching in the public schools. This is far worse to a teacher than dishonour would be to a lawyer."

An another point, referring to Prof. Wood's charge that Miss Dawson was always on the verge of open rebellion, Lightfoot declared: "It is charged Mr. Wood has no love for the truth. His word is not reliable," and he narrated an alleged incident that occurred some time ago wherein, he asserted, the principal has instructed the teachers not to permit pupils to patronize a certain Chinese store near the school. When, a few days after

### SENATE BEGINS IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE ARCHBALD



JUDGE ROBERT W. ARCHBALD of the U. S. Commerce court.

### Accused Admits Acts as Are Charged but Declares That He Believes Them to Have Been Perfectly Proper

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—The Senate today began the hearing in the impeachment proceedings against Judge Robert W. Archbald, of Pennsylvania, accused of conduct inconsistent with the position he held upon the bench.

Judge Archbald admits acts laid to his door but declares that he believed and still believes them to have been perfectly proper. Archbald is a member of President Taft's United States Commerce Court. The trial may be expected to continue off and on for some weeks or perhaps for two or three months and inasmuch as the Senate is due to adjourn for good and all on March 4 next it can be appreciated that this impeachment case is practically certain to prove the big event of the winter in the legislative body.

Aside from its significance this trial before a jury of ninety chosen men representing all the States of the Union is sure to arouse great interest on the part of the public because such impeachment trials are exceedingly rare. It has been seven years since the last previous event of this kind and there have been only eight such formalities since the establishment of the government.

### TO RAISE PRICE AND CUT SALE OF 'DAGO RED'

Cheap wines—"dago red"—and attendant evils, together with methods of checking the enormous sales of the injurious liquors in Honolulu, will be discussed at a public meeting called by the board of liquor license commissioners for next Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the senate chamber, executive building.

The increasing quantities of cheap booze consumed in the city and county and the stories of appalling crime following orgies in which "dago red" figured as the principal stimulant, constitute a condition that the license commissioners believe must be dealt with at once. None but the lowest

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### ALLIES SPLIT ON TERMS FOR PEACE

Greece Aroused To Wrath By The Leniency Of The Pact Proposed By Bulgars And Wishes To Push The Investment Of Constantinople, Claiming That Never Again Will The Balkan States Have As Good An Opportunity To Pull Down Their Ancient Foe-Bulgarians Plan To Sign The Treaty Without Waiting For The Agreement Of Athens—Final Negotiations To Be Held In London

(Associated Press Cable)

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 3.—A serious split between the Allies now attacking Turkey is pending. The trouble has arisen over the terms which the Bulgarians have offered the Ottoman, which Greece holds are entirely too lenient, and will, if observed, destroy the good gained by the Balkan states in their present struggle with the Turk.

In a formal protest against the proposed terms Greece holds that the only sensible thing for the Allies to do at this juncture is to press on to the capture of Constantinople, or at least to push the investment of that city to such a stage that the Turk will have no option but unconditional surrender.

The tremendous losses which have been suffered by the victor Bulgars, however, are telling upon them and the spread of cholera in the Balkan states has depleted the fighting forces to such an extent that many of the generals of the Allies believe a retreat may be necessary if the war is not ended soon.

### MAY IGNORE GREECE

(Associated Press Cable)

SOFIA, December 3.—Bulgaria is planning to act independently of Greece in the conduct of the negotiations with Turkey. She is prepared to go ahead and sign a treaty of peace if necessary to stop the awful carnage and put an end to her own frightful losses from disease and war. Steps are already being taken to open the final negotiations with Turkey in London, where they are to be held.

### PEACE PACT AGAIN DELAYED

(Associated Press Cable)

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 3.—Another hitch has arisen in the peace negotiations and for some unknown reason the plenipotentiaries today failed to sign the articles of the protocol as expected. It is understood, however, that the delay is but a temporary one and that the negotiations will be resumed tomorrow.

### KAISER INTERVENES

(Associated Press Cable)

BERLIN, Germany, December 3.—Kronprinz Ferdinand of Roumania was closeted with the Kaiser all of the morning. Reports of the nature of the conference between the two monarchs are to the effect that the Kaiser is bent upon including Roumania in the so-called Triple Alliance, and the acceptance of the Kronprinz of the Kaiser's ideas on these lines is desired.

### Cabinet Crisis In Japan Grows

(Associated Press Cable)

TOKIO, Japan, December 3.—The cabinet crisis was further complicated today by the sudden resignation of Premier Marquis Saionji. The Prime Minister found himself unable to find a successor for Baron Ucheyra and was forced out of office. The Japanese and foreign press of the country declare that the crisis is a straight fight between the militarists and the constitutionalists of the nation.

### To Picture Negro's Wedding

(Associated Press Cable)

CHICAGO, Illinois, December 3.—Jack Johnson, champion pugilist of the world, this morning took out a license to marry Lucille Cameron, the Milwaukee girl, for whose alleged abduction he was indicted for violation of the Federal white slave law. He says that they will be married to night. The moving picture companies have paid him five thousand dollars for the picture rights of the wedding ceremony. The negro is living at his mother's home and the ceremony will take place there.

### Taft's Message Read

(Associated Press Cable)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3.—President Taft's formal message to Congress was read in open session here this morning. The President followed the lines expected.

### HONOLULU MAN WINS ISLANDS BILLIARD TITLE

### BEET SUGAR STOCK TAKES A JUMP

(Special Star-Bulletin Wire) Hilo, Hawaii, Dec. 3.—W. O. O. stock went up two dollars a share on the New York stock exchange this morning. The news came in a cablegram to the Honolulu Waterhouse Trust Co. from its New York correspondent. It indicated anything but a gloom in Wall street over the prospects of the American sugar industry in general.

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